

Addendum to Suicide Surveillance Report, South Dakota

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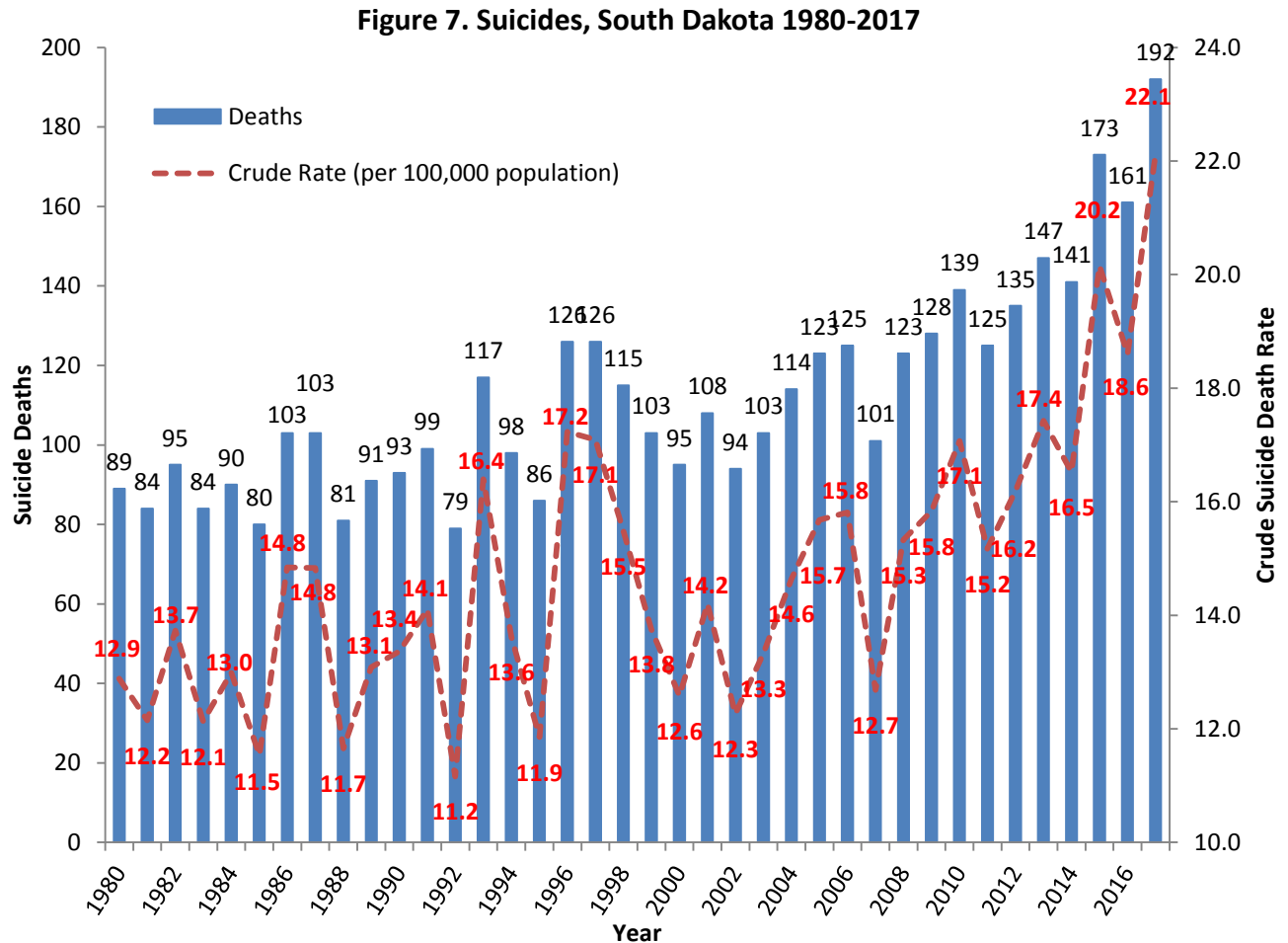
Suicide Hotline: 1-800-273-8255

Original Report Found Online:

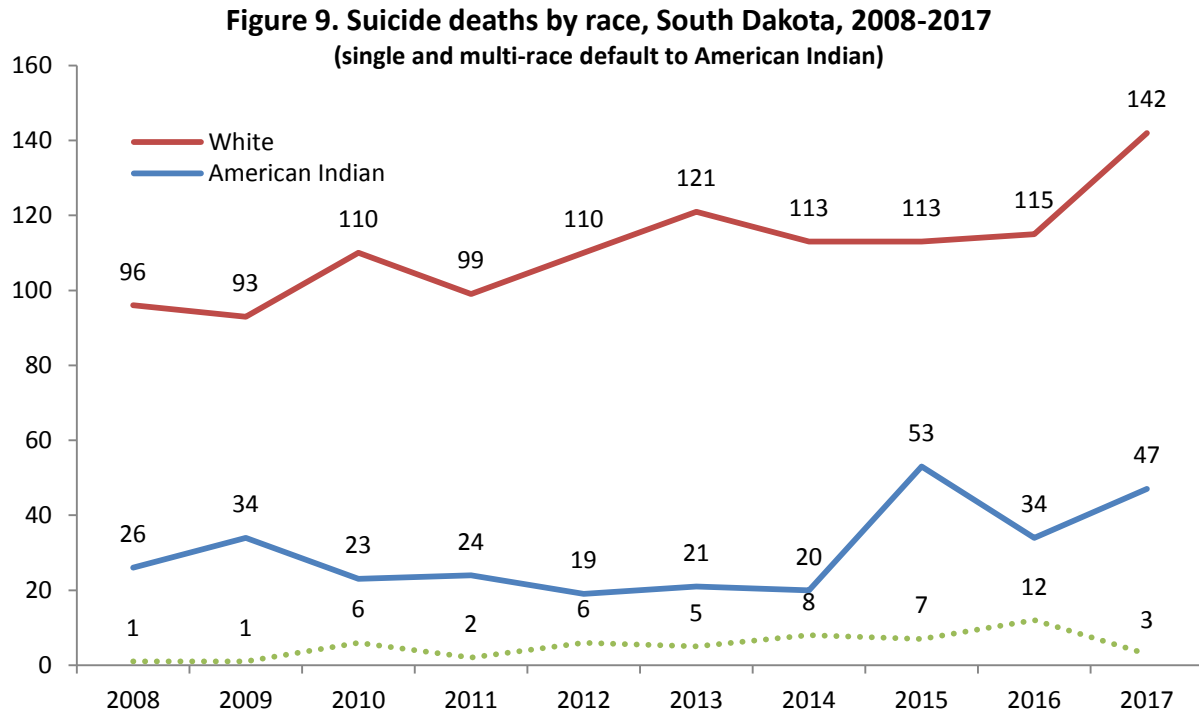
<http://doh.sd.gov/prevention/Suicide-Prevention.aspx>

South Dakota Suicide

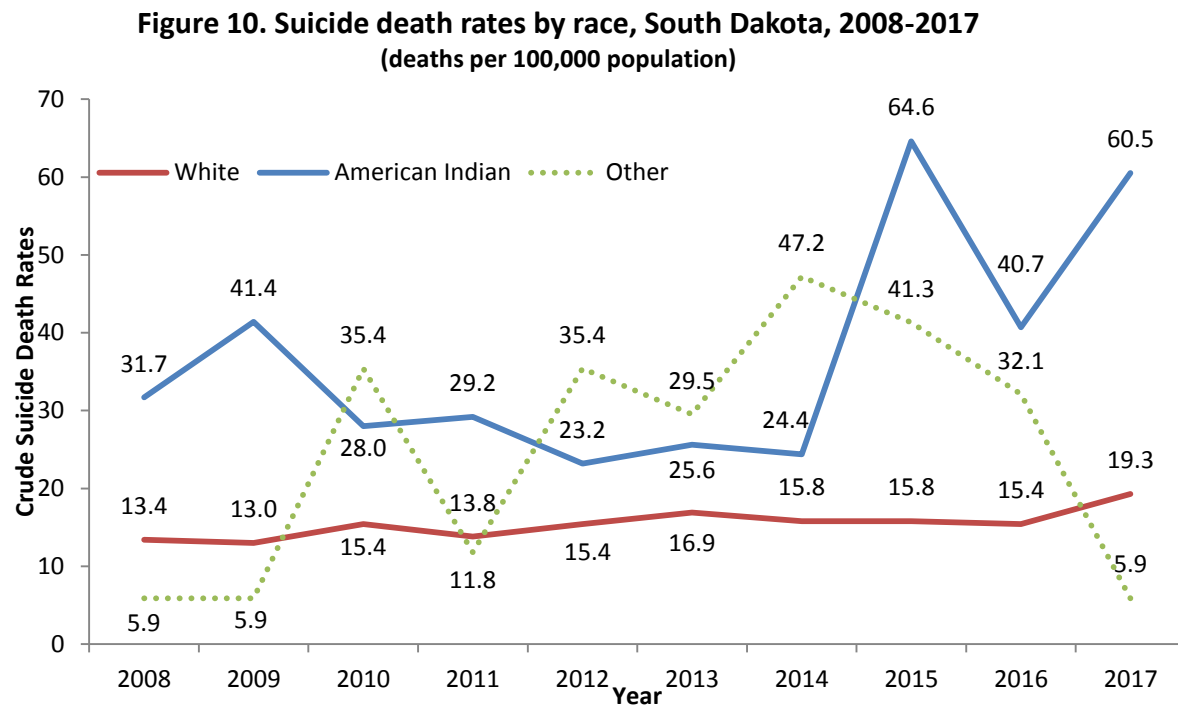
The figure below shows South Dakota suicide deaths and rates over 38 years, 1980–2017. This data shows increasing suicide deaths in South Dakota. The most deaths and highest rate occurred during 2017 with 192 suicides and a crude rate of 22.1 suicides per 100,000 population. (Original figure found on page 7)



The figure below shows the number of suicide deaths for South Dakota's White, American Indian, and "Other" race groups. (Original figure found on page 8)

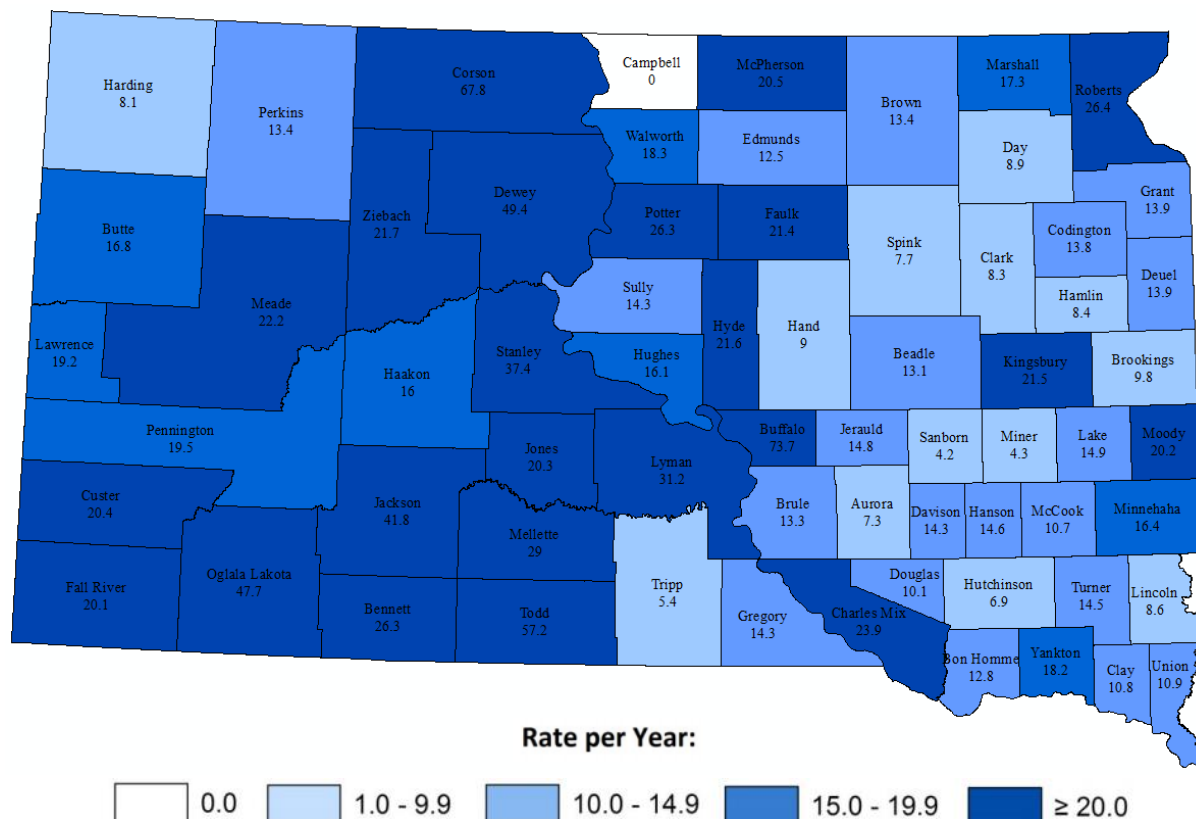


The figure below displays South Dakota's suicide crude rates for White, American Indian and "Other" race groups (per 100,000 population). The mean American Indian suicide rate (36.9 per 100,000 population) is 2.4-times as high as the White mean suicide rate (15.4 per 100,000). Note: 2017 race rates were calculated using 2016 race populations. (Original figure found on page 9)



The figure below reports suicide crude rates (per 100,000 population) during the 10-year period, 2008–2017. There was a 19.3 percent increase between the 5-year crude rates from 2008–2012 (15.9 per 100,000) and 2013–2017 (19.0 per 100,000). (Original figure found on page 10)

Figure 13. Suicide rates by county, South Dakota, 2008-2017 (suicides per 100,000 population per year)



From 2008–2017, the annualized suicide rates ranged from 0 (Campbell County) to 73.7 (Buffalo County) suicide deaths per 100,000 population. Counts and rates by county are shown below in Table 3. Among counties with stable rates for comparison (≥ 20 deaths), the top five counties included Corson County (67.8 per 100,000), Todd County (57.2 per 100,000), Dewey County (49.4 per 100,000), Oglala Lakota County (47.7 per 100,000), and Roberts County (26.4 per 100,000). (Original table found on page 11)

Table 3. County suicide numbers and rates per 100,000 population, South Dakota, 2008-2017

County	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL	Rate
Aurora	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	<3	†
Beadle	<3	3	<3	0	<3	3	<3	<3	5	3	23	13.1
Bennett	<3	0	<3	0	<3	<3	0	<3	0	<3	9	26.3*
Bon Homme	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	<3	<3	0	9	12.8*
Brookings	<3	3	3	<3	<3	3	3	5	5	5	32	9.8
Brown	<3	8	5	<3	5	9	<3	5	4	9	50	13.4
Brule	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	<3	<3	7	13.3*
Buffalo	<3	0	3	0	<3	0	0	<3	6	<3	15	73.7*
Butte	<3	<3	<3	<3	6	<3	<3	0	0	<3	17	16.8*
Campbell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Charles Mix	<3	<3	<3	0	<3	3	<3	7	<3	<3	22	23.9
Clark	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	<3	0	0	3	8.3*
Clay	<3	0	<3	<3	5	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	15	10.8*
Codington	6	6	5	4	4	4	3	4	<3	0	38	13.8
Corson	3	5	4	<3	3	3	<3	3	<3	3	28	67.8
Custer	0	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	3	<3	3	3	17	20.4*
Davison	4	<3	3	4	4	0	5	3	3	0	28	14.3
Day	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	0	<3	0	5	8.9*
Deuel	<3	0	3	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	0	6	13.9*
Dewey	<3	7	<3	3	<3	<3	<3	4	<3	4	28	49.4
Douglas	<3	0	<3	0	0	0	0	0	<3	0	3	10.1*
Edmunds	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	5	12.5*
Fall River	<3	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	4	<3	<3	<3	14	20.1*
Faulk	<3	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	5	21.4*
Grant	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	3	10	13.9*
Gregory	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	6	14.3*
Haakon	0	0	0	0	0	<3	0	0	0	<3	3	16.0*
Hamlin	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	5	8.4*
Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	3	9.0*
Hanson	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	0	5	14.6*
Harding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	†
Hughes	0	6	3	4	<3	<3	5	4	<3	<3	28	16.1
Hutchinson	0	<3	<3	0	<3	0	0	<3	0	<3	5	6.9*
Hyde	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	<3	0	3	21.6*
Jackson	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	13	41.8*
Jerauld	<3	<3	0	0	<3	0	0	0	0	0	3	14.8*
Jones	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	†
Kingsbury	0	0	<3	<3	<3	3	<3	3	0	<3	11	21.5*
Lake	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	3	<3	<3	<3	4	18	14.9*
Lawrence	<3	3	6	6	<3	4	4	7	<3	11	47	19.2
Lincoln	5	3	5	<3	8	4	<3	<3	5	7	42	8.6
Lyman	0	0	0	<3	0	0	<3	4	4	<3	12	31.2*
McCook	0	<3	0	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	<3	0	6	10.7*
McPherson	0	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	0	5	20.5*
Marshall	<3	0	0	0	<3	<3	<3	0	2	0	8	17.3*
Meade	<3	5	7	6	5	13	6	<3	4	8	58	22.2
Mellette	<3	0	<3	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	<3	6	29.0*
Miner	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	†
Minnehaha	20	19	26	33	27	29	30	34	32	46	296	16.4
Moody	<3	0	<3	3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	<3	13	20.2*
Pennington	22	21	21	17	18	12	19	25	24	26	205	19.5
Perkins	<3	0	<3	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	4	13.4*
Potter	<3	<3	0	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	6	26.3*
Roberts	<3	3	<3	4	0	3	3	3	4	5	27	26.4
Sanborn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	†
Oglala Lakota	3	6	7	5	7	6	6	13	5	9	67	47.7
Spink	0	<3	0	<3	0	0	0	<3	0	<3	5	7.7*
Stanley	<3	0	0	0	<3	<3	3	<3	<3	0	11	37.4*
Sully	0	0	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	<3	†
Todd	9	6	5	4	6	4	5	8	10	0	57	57.2
Tripp	<3	0	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	0	0	3	5.4*
Turner	<3	0	<3	<3	0	5	0	0	0	3	12	14.5*
Union	3	<3	<3	0	<3	<3	<3	0	4	<3	16	10.9*
Walworth	<3	0	0	<3	<3	0	<3	0	4	<3	10	18.3*
Yankton	3	<3	6	6	5	<3	3	4	3	8	41	18.2
Ziebach	<3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	<3	6	21.7*
TOTAL	123	128	139	125	135	147	141	173	161	192	1455	17.5

† Suppressed rate due to fewer than 3 deaths

* Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 deaths. Interpret with caution.

Self-Inflicted Injury Hospitalizations and Emergency Visits in South Dakota

During 2007–2016, there were 7,815 hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries among South Dakota residents for a crude rate of 94.4 per 100,000 population. Of these, 62% were among females and 38% were among males. During the 10-year period, hospitalizations increased 85% from 2007 to 2015 (Figure 17). Starting fourth quarter 2015, the International Classification of Diseases was updated to the 10th revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM), and data after this time are not comparable to previous years. Among persons hospitalized, 67% were White race, 24% American Indian, 2% Black, 1% other races, and 6% unknown race. The age group most heavily impacted by self-inflicted injuries was among 15–24 year olds with 33% followed by 25–34 year olds with 21%. Note: Hospitalizations do not include Indian Health Service and Veterans Affairs hospitals.

During 2011–2016, there were 3,960 emergency department visits for self-inflicted injury reported among South Dakota residents for a crude rate of 78.2 per 100,000 population. Of these, 58% were among females and 42% were among males. During the 6-year period, emergency department visits increased 84% during 2011 to 2015. Among persons visiting the emergency department, 58% were White race, 32% were American Indian, 2% were Black, 1% were other races, and 7% unknown race. (Original figure found on page 15)

